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THIS NSDD #  $\frac{164}{}$ 

HAS BEEN

(SUPERSEDED)

(RESCINDED)

ВҮ

NSDD # 25/



19 April 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR:	Deputy Director of Central I	ntelligence	
FROM:	VADM E. A. Burkhalter, Jr., Director, Intelligence Commu	USN nity Staff	
SUBJECT:	NSDD 164, National Security	Launch Strategy	
involvement—in a Mr. McFarlane. resolve, in the Cassured access to Expendable Launch the completion of	response to Secber Mr. Aldrideresponse to Secber and DCI med The memoranda requested that Dob's favor, the issue between space requirement and Dob's Vehicle (CELV). Resolution	moranda (Attachment B) sent to the President issue an NSDD to n Defense and NASA regarding the supporting Complementary of this issue was necessary to EY 1985 Defense Appropriations	25X1
competition for t	lounced the selection of the l	transmitted the CELV report to Titan T34D7 as the winner of the Y 1985 reprogramming request for reprogramming request for T985.	25X1 <u>1</u> 25X1
negotiation betwee Presidential direction developing a new	een Mr. Aldridge and Mr. Beggs ection for: a vearly minimum	S, however, produced additional DoD Shuttle flight rate, DD navioads and doveloping future	25X1
- DoD to c the next 24 per y	IV years (this means at leas	of STS flights available during st 8 per year at a flight rate of	
			25 <b>X</b> 1

SECRET

SUBJECT: NSDD 164, National Security Launch Strategy	
The DoD has just commenced developing the new pricing formula with NASA.  The DoD is also in the final stage of negotiating the language for the NSSD on the second generation space transportation system with NASA and Col. Gilbert Rye of the NSC Staff.	25 <b>X</b>
Given Mr. Aldridge's personal involvement in NSDD 164 and the immediate implementing activities, it would be worthwhile to gain his views on the impacts, both near and far, on the NRP.	25X
3. Recommendation: As you requested in our 9 April discussion, we will arrange for Mr. Aldridge to brief you on NSDD 164 with particular attention to:	25X
The understanding that Mr. Aldridge has with Mr. Beggs on the interpretation of the direction given in the NSDD, to include implications for the increasing involvement of NASA in national security launch activities.	_
<ul> <li>The impact of the new pricing policy on the national security launch posture and the implications of the new pricing policy for the NRP.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>The implications of the second generation space transportation system NSSD on the DoD launch posture and possible impact on the NRP.</li> </ul>	
We will provide talking points when the meeting date is set.	
	25X
E. A. Burkhalter, Jr. Vice Admiral, USN	_
Attachments:	0514
	25 <b>X</b>
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	25 <b>X</b> 1

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SUBJECT: NSDD 164, National Security Launch Strategy

- NASA and DoD to jointly develop a new pricing policy for DoD flights that provides a positive incentive for using the Shuttle. The reimbursement rate per flight will have both a fixed and variable component.
  - -- There will be an annual fixed fee (paid yearly regardless of whether or not the DoD flies) and a charge per actual flight at marginal or incremental costs. NASA will propose a pricing policy by 15 April 1985.
- DoD and NASA to study the development of a second generation space transportation system using manned and unmanned systems to meet all user requirements. The TOR for the study will be developed by NASA and DoD, and issued as an NSSD.
  - -- The range of options will include Shuttle derived technology. Per language in NSDD 164, it is anticipated that NASA will be responsible for civil manned systems and DoD for systems management of unmanned systems.

NSDD 164 directly impacts the NRO by directing a new pricing policy for national security Shuttle use and mandating a minimum number of national security Shuttle launches per year. A Shuttle price which will have both fixed and flight rate variable components and will provide a positive incentive for DoD use of the Shuttle, coupled with a mandated minimum DoD Shuttle occupancy, will most likely result in the USAF and the NRO making large yearly payments to NASA to sustain the Shuttle and a smaller payment for each flight. Additionally, DoD future use of ELVs may become increasingly more difficult as the ELVs would be competing in the DoD/NFIP budget process with the significantly smaller incremental cost of a Shuttle flight.

Further impacts of the NSDD on the NRO are also distinctly possible. The NSDD makes NASA an almost equal partner with Defense in what has previously been an internal national security decision process with regard to DoD space launch requirements and the solutions to those requirements. As such, the ability of Defense and the DCI to satisfy national security launch requirements will now be linked to the approval/support of NASA. We also expect that the NSDD study of a second generation space transportation system will be heavily influenced by the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization's and NASA's desire for a launch and logistics structure revolving around the Space Station and Shuttle. The cost to the NRO, operationally and fiscally, may be significant since the future launch posture may not be well matched to NRO requirements. This also may result in a truly National Space Transportation System.

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8 April 1985

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